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United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Animal and  
Plant Health  
Inspection  
Service

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AWIC

# Animal Welfare Enforcement Fiscal Year 1984

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture to  
the President of the Senate and the  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

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## CONTENTS

Summary (1)
Legislation (1)
Regulations (1)
Organization for Implementation of the Act (2)
Field Enforcement (2)
Staff Support (2)
Training (2)
Licensing and Registration (2)
Licensed Dealers (3)
Carriers and Intermediate Handlers (3)
Animal Exhibitors (3)
Research Facilities (3)
Reports from Research Facilities (4)
Inspections and Investigations (4)
Inspections of Animals in Transit (4)
Federal Health Certificates (5)
Investigation of Public Complaints (5)
Prelicensing Inspections (5)
Compliance Inspections (5)
Reviews (6)
Apparent Violations (6)
Summary Actions (6)
Legal Action (6)
Letters of Warning (6)
Public Information (7)
Distributing Information (7)
Public Correspondence (7)
Freedom of Information Requests (7)
Legislative Recommendations (7)

May 1985

## Appendix

Table 1.	Number of active licensees and registrants (8)
Table 2.	Animals used in experimentation (9)
Table 3.	Animals experiencing pain or distress (drugs omitted because they would interfere with the purpose of research or testing) (10)
Table 4.	Animals to which pain-relieving drugs were administered to avoid pain or distress (11)
Table 5.	Number of inspections (12)
Table 6.	Number of cases closed (13)

## Separates (Lists)

Licensed Dealers  
Registered Research Facilities  
Licensed Exhibitors  
Registered Exhibitors  
Registered Carriers and Intermediate Handlers

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## REPORT OF 1984 ACTIVITIES

The Secretary of Agriculture annually reports on enforcement and administration of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) (7 U.S.C. 2131, et seq.), as required by section 25 of the Act. This section states: "This report as well as any supporting documents, data, or findings shall not be released to any other persons, non-Federal agencies, or organizations unless and until it has been made public by an appropriate committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives."

The present report covers Fiscal Year (FY) 1984, which began October 1, 1983, and ended September 30, 1984.

### Summary

Compliance inspections to enforce the AWA during FY 1984 were made at an average rate of 2.6 times per year at 5,926 licensed or registered facilities. When these inspections disclosed deficiencies, USDA inspectors counseled the owners on the corrections necessary to bring their facilities into compliance and forwarded reports of their inspections for appropriate action.

Legal action was taken against flagrant and chronic offenders. Ninety new cases of apparent violations were forwarded for prosecution after thorough investigation. Forty-five cases were resolved through administrative procedures. This resulted in monetary penalties, license suspensions or revocations, cease-and-desist orders, or a combination of these. Another 61 minor violations were resolved through letters of warning that included a specific deadline for compliance.

Reports were submitted by 967 active registered research facilities and 141 Federal research facilities. These reports show that 62 percent of federally protected laboratory animals were not exposed to painful or distressing procedures. Another

32 percent received appropriate pain relief. In 6 percent, pain relief was not provided because it would have interfered with test results. Researchers were required to include in their reports an explanation describing the human and animal benefits received from these experiments.

### Legislation

Animal welfare legislation, as first enacted in 1966 (Public Law 89-544), regulated trade in dogs and cats procured for laboratory research, as well as dogs, cats, hamsters, guinea pigs, rabbits, and nonhuman primates held by certain research facilities.

Amendments in 1970 broadened coverage to most other warmblooded animals, including those used in research, exhibition, and the wholesale pet trade. An amendment in 1976 (Public Law 94-279) extended coverage further, notably over live-animal transportation.

Funding for animal welfare enforcement for FY 1984 was \$4.88 million.

### Regulations

Administration and enforcement of the AWA is assigned to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The Act directs the USDA to develop regulations assuring humane care and treatment of animals. These regulations include minimum standards for handling, housing, feeding, and watering animals; for sheltering them from extremes of weather and temperature; and for separating incompatible animals. Standards for sanitation, ventilation, veterinary care, and transportation are also included in the regulations.

Birds, laboratory rats and mice, horses not used for research, and other farm animals are exempt from regulation.

Changes proposed in 1983 to the marine mammal standards were



published as a final rule in the Federal Register on June 28, 1984. These changes permit use of natural seawater pools subject to tidal action and allow greater flexibility of materials to be used in ramps and haul-out areas. The requirements for pinnipeds and cetaceans have been modified to reflect actual average male and female adult lengths, and the list of species has been enlarged. Pinnipeds have been separated into two groups based on their behavioral traits. Also, an experienced attendant is now required to accompany most species in transit.

#### Organization for Implementation of the Act

The unit within the USDA responsible for enforcing the AWA is the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Enforcement is directed by the Agency's assistant deputy administrator for animal health programs through five regional offices located in Scotia, N.Y., Tampa, Fla., Englewood, Colo., Fort Worth, Tex., and Reno, Nev. The assistant director of animal health programs has primary responsibility for directing field enforcement of the Act.

#### 1. Field Enforcement

Licensing, registration, and inspection are handled by a field force of APHIS employees directed by area veterinarians-in-charge, who are located in most State capitals. Field officials conducting animal welfare work include veterinary medical officers, compliance officers, and animal health technicians. Six specially trained veterinarians serve as animal care specialists and provide full-time coordination of animal welfare activities in each of the five regions.

#### 2. Staff Support

The Animal Care Staff prepares and directs the program through the

development of policies, procedures, and regulations to achieve national objectives. At the request of a regional director, it also conducts reviews in the field to assess the effectiveness of animal welfare enforcement.

The Interstate Inspection and Compliance Staff supports compliance activities by providing consultation about investigations and reviewing reports of alleged violations for prosecution or other action.

#### 3. Training

APHIS designs and conducts courses to train the field force on effective enforcement of the AWA. Courses are given at regional or State levels by specialists inside and outside APHIS.

During the year, three training courses were held at the national level to emphasize the proper training of animal care coordinators and veterinarians who inspect research facilities. The staff reviewed national policy in classes with animal care coordinators, who have responsibility for the animal welfare program at the State level. It also provided them with guidelines for achieving uniform interpretation and compliance with the AWA.

Veterinarians who inspect research facilities were challenged to perform high-quality inspections through the application of principles presented in the courses. In addition, staff and field personnel participated in seminars and presented topics at meetings sponsored by industry and allied organizations.

#### Licensing and Registration

Persons subject to the Animal Welfare Act must be licensed or registered by the USDA. Licensees and registrants are furnished with this report.

Dealers, operators of auction sales selling dogs and cats, and most exhibitors are required to be licensed and pay an annual fee. Licenses



remain valid until terminated voluntarily by the licensee, revoked or suspended by the USDA, or terminated automatically if not renewed when the annual fee is due.

The fee is determined by two graduated schedules, one for dealers and another for exhibitors. Dealers (including operators of auction sales) pay between \$5 and \$500; exhibitors, between \$5 and \$100. Collections are deposited in the U.S. Treasury as "miscellaneous receipts." During FY 1984, \$143,086 in fees was collected from 4,659 license holders.

Research facilities, carriers, and intermediate handlers are required to register with the USDA, but no fee is required. Certain exhibitors can register rather than become licensed. Registrations continue in effect until facilities are disbanded or merged with those of another registrant. In FY 1984, there were 1,267 registrants.

#### 1. Licensed Dealers

Licensed dealers include breeders, wholesale pet dealers, operators of auction sales, suppliers of laboratory animals, traders and importers of wild animals, and animal brokers. In FY 1984, there were 3,365 licensed dealers; 488 of these were new licensees (Appendix, Table 1).

Licenses for 603 dealers were surrendered to or canceled by APHIS. The licenses of six dealers were suspended through administrative procedures after APHIS inspectors found serious violations.

#### 2. Carriers and Intermediate Handlers

Most registered carriers are airlines, although railroads, motor carriers, and shipping lines also qualify. Intermediate handlers are agents taking custody of animals in connection with their transportation in commerce. Most are kennels that offer airport pickup and delivery service for pets.

In FY 1984, 130 carriers and 228 intermediate handlers were registered (Appendix, Table 1); 11 carriers and 17 intermediate handlers were new registrants; 5 carriers and 12 intermediate handlers voluntarily terminated their registrations.

#### 3. Animal Exhibitors

Licensed exhibitors operate animal acts, carnivals, circuses, public zoos, roadside zoos, and marine mammal exhibits. Most of the animals exhibited are wild or exotic species, such as lions, tigers, bears, and elephants. More docile species, such as sheep and goats, are stocked at children's zoos and petting zoos.

During FY 1984, there were 1,294 licensed exhibitors and 83 registered exhibitors (Appendix, Table 1). Also, 110 exhibitors voluntarily terminated their licenses, and 18 voluntarily terminated their registrations.

Self-regulation, especially among public zoos, is being strengthened. By December 31, 1985, the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums will require all members to comply with standards that exceed Federal requirements.

#### 4. Research Facilities

Almost all registered research facilities are State-owned or privately owned clinics, hospitals, laboratories, universities, colleges, drug firms, cosmetic testing firms, or diagnostic laboratories. Exempt from registration as research facilities are elementary and secondary schools, institutions using only exempt species of live animals, and Federal agencies.

At the end of FY 1984, there were 1,184 active research facilities, including 60 new registrations (Appendix, Table 1).

Registrations for 42 research facilities were terminated during the



year. In addition, 98 inactive research facilities reported that they had not used regulated animals for 2 years in succession. If future use of regulated animals is foreseen, these facilities may request to be kept on an "inactive" status.

Research facilities and Federal agencies must comply with USDA standards for animal care and treatment. Federal agencies have internal systems for monitoring compliance, and other facilities are monitored by USDA inspectors. APHIS inspectors cited registered research facilities for violations on 10 separate occasions under the standards for proper care and treatment of laboratory animals.

APHIS requires all research facilities to have an attending veterinarian actively involved in the care of laboratory animals. The veterinarian must be a consultant, a member of the staff, or a member of the institutional animal care committee. APHIS inspectors work with these veterinarians to ensure that laboratory animals are given proper care and treatment.

#### 5. Reports from Research Facilities

Both active and inactive research facilities and Federal research facilities are required to submit an annual report by December 1 of each year.

The intent of the report is to assure that each institution's research and experimentation are consistent with professionally acceptable standards governing the care, treatment, and use of animals.

The report must verify that the attending veterinarian or animal care committee has approved the types and amounts of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizing drug used. If pain relief is not provided, the report must verify that use of the drugs would have interfered with the intended purpose of the research,

tests, or experiments. Researchers are also required to provide an explanation describing the human and animal benefits received from these experiments.

In 1984, APHIS received reports from 1,108 institutions, including 967 registered facilities and 141 Federal research facilities (Appendix, Table 2). Negative reports were filed by 73 research facilities. These reports are not included in the total, so Table 2 includes only institutions reporting the use of regulated laboratory animals.

Research facilities reported that 62 percent of the 2,074,133 federally protected animals used in research or experimentation were not exposed to painful or distressing procedures (Appendix, Tables 3 and 4). Another 32 percent of the animals received pain relief through drugs. Because drugs would have interfered with the testing, 6 percent received no pain-relieving drugs.

APHIS redoubled its efforts this year to reduce the number of research facilities that do not file a timely annual report. Area offices reminded research facilities of the reporting requirement and helped them correct errors and incomplete data. APHIS also investigated the reasons for absent, late, and incomplete reports and cited 33 registrants who did not file 1983 reports or who filed them after the December 1 deadline.

#### Inspections and Investigations

Central to enforcement of the AWA are various inspections and investigations by APHIS to ensure that Federal laws, regulations, and standards are followed. In FY 1984 these inspections totaled 18,102.

##### 1. Inspections of Animals in Transit

Inspections at airports with large volumes of animal traffic permit APHIS to assess compliance by



carriers and shippers. Carriers must have facilities and personnel adequate to handle animals. They also must comply with Federal shipping requirements and refuse to accept shipments of live animals in substandard containers.

To ensure compliance by licensed and registered shippers, inspectors examine the health and condition of animals as they pass through the airport facilities. For animals in transit, inspectors monitor the size, construction, temperature, and ventilation of the container; feeding and watering of the animals; the length of time animals spend in transit; and health care for the animals.

APHIS has received help from humane associations, shippers, and others in enforcing transportation standards. Also, a strong working relationship was developed with the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB), which forwarded relevant complaints to APHIS.

During the year 2,523 airport inspections and 351 inspections of intermediate handlers were made. One charge against an airline was resolved.

Research funded by APHIS on ventilation and temperature needs of animals in transit ended at the veterinary college of Kansas State University. Studies on effects of transporting dogs at low temperatures continue at a Federal Aviation Administration unit in Oklahoma.

## 2. Federal Health Certificates

A 1976 amendment to the Act requires a health certificate for any dog, cat, or nonhuman primate being transported. Because the type of certificate was not specified, the use of different types has created confusion and the possibility of fraud. A new "United States Interstate and International Health Certificate" designed by APHIS has been evaluated in the field and is

currently being printed for distribution. It will be serially numbered for improved control.

## 3. Investigation of Public Complaints

During the year, APHIS officials continued to put a high priority on investigating public complaints involving inhumane treatment of animals. To help resolve these public complaints, inspectors made 719 inspections (Appendix, Table 5).

## 4. Prelicensing Inspections

In 1984, APHIS representatives made 1,070 prelicensing inspections of facilities requesting licenses to ensure that facility housing, equipment, and veterinary care programs meet Federal standards.

## 5. Compliance Inspections

Unannounced inspections are conducted at business sites for all licensees and registrants of the more than 8,000 businesses that keep regulated animals. Inspectors concentrate on facilities with a history of deficiencies or ones that are suspected of operating illegally without a USDA license or registration. If inspectors find that USDA regulations and standards are not met, they record deficiencies on an inspection form, leaving a copy with the licensee or registrant involved.

Deficiencies are categorized as "major" or "minor." A health or safety hazard to animals constitutes a major deficiency. Deadlines are set for correction of deficiencies; inspectors make a special effort to ensure that deficiencies are corrected within the deadlines.

To further ensure compliance with the regulations, inspection reports were reviewed for accuracy and "redflag" items or indications of perfunctory inspections. The regional animal care specialist assured higher quality inspections by accompanying

the inspector during some routine inspections.

Also in FY 1984, three inspection teams were sent into six Northern States having a large number of research facilities. The purpose was to assure compliance with the AWA and to assess the uniformity of enforcement between States. Where the teams found deficiencies, they were cited and the facilities were given time to make corrections. If substantial modifications were needed, the facility was required to give an assurance of its intention to complete them. This exercise was also a learning experience for the inspectors normally assigned to the areas inspected.

In FY 1984, APHIS completed 14,158 compliance inspections (Appendix, Table 5). This figure, coupled with prelicensing inspections (1,070), averages 2.6 inspections per licensee or registrant, excluding inspections at airports and intermediate handlers.

## 6. Reviews

In FY 1984, APHIS conducted 584 reviews of individuals in business to determine whether they should be licensed or registered (Appendix, Table 5).

### Apparent Violations

APHIS investigated 616 apparent violations in FY 1984. Compliance officers working in the States submitted 200 of these to the headquarters staff to review for possible legal action.

The 200 cases break down into two main kinds of infractions--violations of the Act and the general regulations, such as unlicensed or unregistered operations (36 percent), and infractions of the standards for care and treatment of animals (64 percent).

A breakdown of the same 200 cases by offender is presented in the

following chart. Seventy-one of these apparent violations were committed by 43 repeat offenders.

Type	Number	Percent
Dealers	78	39.0
Carriers only	39	19.5
Carriers and dealers	5	2.5
Carriers and intermediate handlers	1	0.5
Carriers & exhibitors	2	1.0
Research facilities	43	21.5
Exhibitors	32	16.0
TOTAL	200	100

## 1. Summary Actions

In cases of serious violations involving the health and welfare of regulated animals, APHIS may confiscate animals or summarily suspend a violator's license for up to 21 days. In FY 1984, one licensed exhibitor received the maximum summary suspension.

## 2. Legal Action

Animal welfare violations are normally prosecuted through administrative proceedings adjudicated by administrative law judges. During FY 1984, 90 cases were recommended for prosecution. Forty-five cases, most from previous years, were resolved through administrative procedures involving monetary penalties, license suspensions or revocations, cease-and-desist orders, or a combination of these (Appendix, Table 6).

In 1984, fines totaled \$46,650 and ranged from \$100 to \$12,000. Seven violators had their licenses suspended from 14 to 120 days. Cease-and-desist orders were imposed in 32 cases, and 5 cases were dismissed.

## 3. Letters of Warning

Letters of warning are used to resolve most first-time violations. The recipient is given a deadline for correcting specific deficiencies named in the letter. If the recipient is involved in further violations, the earlier violation can



be included in the "history of violation" for future prosecutions.

In FY 1984, APHIS closed 61 cases with letters of warning stating that recipients must improve their handling of animals or face prosecution (Appendix, Table 6).

Also, 14 notices were issued to airlines informing them of instances in which airline personnel handled animals improperly. These minor violations, which generally are cumulative, remain as open cases for later prosecution if cited infractions continue.

#### Public Information

In FY 1984, APHIS issued 63 press releases on the animal welfare program. In early July, the Agency adopted a new reporting concept that focused on the outcome of charges brought against individuals and businesses failing to comply with all Federal animal and plant health laws and regulations. Unless the circumstances are unusual, only a summary of APHIS compliance activity--including animal welfare--is issued on a monthly basis. The first APHIS monthly compliance summary was issued August 13, 1984.

#### 1. Distributing Information

Press releases are mailed nationally to humane societies and trade magazines and locally to newspapers and television and radio stations in the localities where violations occur. In addition, staff officers, field officials, and information

specialists cooperate in bringing talks, exhibits, and informative materials to conventions and exhibitions sponsored by industry and humane associations.

#### 2. Public Correspondence

APHIS receives inquiries about animal welfare directly from concerned groups or individual citizens or indirectly through referrals from the President, from Members of Congress, and from other departments of Government. This year APHIS responded to 618 inquiries in addition to requests filled by sending documents, lists, regulations, and procedures.

#### 3. Freedom of Information Requests

Regulated persons and humane groups use the Freedom of Information Act to obtain documents involving animal welfare. In 1984, APHIS received 252 requests resulting in the release of 19,729 documents--mainly copies of forms, records, inspection reports, and forms used to apply for licenses or registrations. This was a 75-percent increase in requests and a 223-percent increase in released documents over FY 1983. Humane societies accounted for 125 of the requests.

#### Legislative Recommendations

The Department is continuing to analyze concerns related to enforcing the AWA. At this point, no suggestions for amending the Act are contemplated.

## APPENDIX

Table 1.--Number of active licensees and registrants, fiscal year 1984

State	Intermediate handlers carriers	Licensed dealers	Animal exhibitors		Registered research facilities
			Licensed	Registered	
U.S. Total	358	3,365	1,294	83	1,184
Alabama	1	11	6	0	12
Alaska	2	0	4	1	1
Arizona	8	13	13	0	9
Arkansas	1	78	13	0	3
California	32	107	161	1	164
Colorado	18	38	19	4	25
Connecticut	11	5	17	0	17
Delaware	0	1	1	0	6
Florida	36	119	198	2	38
Georgia	11	21	20	4	11
Hawaii	15	2	13	0	5
Idaho	4	4	8	0	4
Illinois	9	94	45	7	61
Indiana	2	76	29	0	19
Iowa	0	344	10	5	11
Kansas	3	577	17	4	18
Kentucky	4	7	3	3	6
Louisiana	1	10	19	0	12
Maine	4	13	9	1	11
Maryland	3	13	12	0	22
Massachusetts	10	34	35	2	69
Michigan	3	34	41	22	41
Minnesota	4	90	30	5	19
Mississippi	1	7	5	0	3
Missouri	13	477	23	2	26
Montana	0	4	3	1	3
Nebraska	1	139	10	0	9
Nevada	1	2	27	0	1
New Hampshire	0	7	13	0	4
New Jersey	12	25	29	0	65
New Mexico	9	2	6	0	11
New York	22	49	47	1	102
North Carolina	6	39	19	6	16
North Dakota	1	25	6	0	3
Ohio	3	83	43	5	61
Oklahoma	2	221	14	0	12
Oregon	10	93	12	0	17
Pennsylvania	14	95	58	0	88
Rhode Island	0	2	6	0	9
South Carolina	9	16	17	0	5
South Dakota	0	62	7	0	2
Tennessee	3	22	14	0	11
Texas	24	135	81	2	64
Utah	6	12	11	0	10
Vermont	1	10	2	0	4
Virginia	9	18	17	0	21
Washington	10	18	19	1	18
West Virginia	1	5	3	1	5
Wisconsin	5	65	71	1	17
Wyoming	0	4	1	2	4
District of Columbia	2	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	3	37	7	0	9
Virgin Islands	8	0	0	0	0



Table 2.--Animals used in experimentation, fiscal year 1984

State	Number of reporting facilities	Number of animals							
		Total	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Wild animals
U.S. Total	1,108	2,074,133	201,936	56,910	55,338	561,184	437,123	529,101	232,541
Alabama	11	13,792	3,319	700	538	417	4,972	3,264	582
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	9	7,248	770	380	338	821	1,229	3,507	203
Arkansas	2	1,545	366	67	2	350	35	721	4
California	94	172,727	8,530	4,245	2,986	25,505	47,886	63,297	20,278
Colorado	20	49,632	9,824	2,325	219	9,391	19,100	6,216	2,557
Connecticut	11	17,220	1,653	374	246	7,284	1,698	5,858	107
Delaware	5	19,054	858	0	108	9,860	5,760	1,771	697
Florida	24	18,729	2,965	1,278	893	2,736	1,239	9,017	601
Georgia	12	50,899	3,283	1,476	283	1,903	23,654	18,001	2,299
Hawaii	2	3,349	20	232	120	418	1,890	665	4
Idaho	4	547	35	0	0	117	0	150	245
Illinois	53	92,164	11,504	2,073	1,624	22,231	7,793	37,438	9,501
Indiana	16	47,179	8,059	3,105	326	18,422	2,331	8,678	6,258
Iowa	10	22,263	3,587	1,223	176	4,415	4,935	7,484	443
Kansas	16	52,211	1,044	400	41	10,519	32,940	5,438	1,829
Kentucky	5	5,470	1,075	662	3	1,214	806	1,328	382
Louisiana	10	11,986	1,827	605	3,379	957	1,002	2,813	1,403
Maine	8	958	0	3	0	40	354	391	170
Maryland	18	29,012	2,513	329	687	3,634	8,560	10,700	2,589
Massachusetts	61	69,745	5,448	1,236	953	8,654	21,462	23,837	8,155
Michigan	35	90,207	11,352	2,113	2,503	32,869	12,997	24,730	3,643
Minnesota	15	26,266	5,793	1,204	130	8,983	1,459	7,028	1,669
Mississippi	3	2,710	135	14	64	717	845	748	187
Missouri	23	75,102	10,671	3,320	1,936	18,050	16,905	17,925	6,295
Montana	3	1,650	0	19	104	998	5	124	400
Nebraska	6	8,518	736	145	28	684	2,862	2,727	1,336
Nevada	1	1,277	180	2	0	755	24	155	161
New Hampshire	3	2,358	117	337	0	11	609	678	606
New Jersey	54	168,662	14,199	1,834	3,281	68,808	22,722	52,135	5,683
New Mexico	8	8,676	1,422	197	1,160	973	1,221	433	3,270
New York	91	145,763	12,964	4,786	3,747	72,371	15,778	31,069	5,048
North Carolina	15	33,833	5,993	2,371	2,030	7,750	1,497	10,653	3,539
North Dakota	2	764	199	57	0	173	5	313	17
Ohio	58	72,452	9,767	2,251	816	30,477	4,722	18,229	6,190
Oklahoma	11	4,211	1,163	346	201	270	43	1,366	822
Oregon	13	7,640	859	356	2,275	1,519	918	1,437	276
Pennsylvania	74	139,828	10,800	4,239	2,425	41,085	43,539	34,978	2,762
Rhode Island	7	1,588	221	574	94	108	40	475	76
South Carolina	4	3,903	1,101	334	4	260	755	1,204	245
South Dakota	2	1,234	56	3	0	12	1,111	52	0
Tennessee	10	32,320	4,083	604	389	5,329	13,433	6,116	2,366
Texas	58	83,133	11,588	2,326	4,269	12,591	19,501	29,152	3,706
Utah	7	14,021	1,146	462	4	6,024	743	4,991	651
Vermont	4	4,158	72	61	0	308	675	2,619	423
Virginia	17	31,518	4,212	1,239	2,967	10,772	1,643	6,297	4,388
Washington	15	35,417	3,300	442	1,417	632	4,579	3,468	21,579
West Virginia	4	2,585	317	78	20	1,350	0	624	196
Wisconsin	15	34,701	3,350	1,048	1,638	5,745	11,561	8,421	2,938
Wyoming	3	719	14	20	0	90	412	37	146
Puerto Rico	8	4,254	406	15	2,842	32	220	669	70
District of Columbia	7	1,900	559	131	17	98	341	468	286
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Agencies	141	347,035	18,481	5,269	8,055	102,452	68,312	49,206	95,260

Table 3.--Animals experiencing pain or distress (drugs omitted because they would interfere with the purpose of research or testing), fiscal year 1984

State	Number of reporting facilities	Number of animals							
		Total	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Wild animals
U.S. Total	175	128,256	2,587	195	1,569	47,486	39,734	31,270	5,415
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1	102	0	0	0	60	0	42	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	8	10,146	292	0	299	5,494	101	3,711	249
Colorado	2	112	14	23	0	0	0	0	75
Connecticut	2	295	4	0	0	248	0	43	0
Delaware	2	454	2	0	53	125	120	154	0
Florida	4	55	0	16	0	0	0	39	0
Georgia	1	32	0	0	0	0	32	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	7	2,586	269	0	0	803	0	1,514	0
Indiana	5	7,849	33	0	1	6,200	0	1,016	599
Iowa	1	2,536	0	0	0	135	2,392	9	0
Kansas	4	27,073	88	0	0	9,305	16,005	1,675	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	235	17	0	218	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	2	345	0	0	0	0	0	345	0
Massachusetts	6	272	0	0	68	0	0	204	0
Michigan	9	1,514	12	8	38	612	0	844	0
Minnesota	2	1,904	1	5	0	1,142	0	721	35
Mississippi	1	328	0	0	0	0	328	0	0
Missouri	5	1,539	45	17	0	0	0	207	1,270
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1	210	0	0	0	130	0	0	80
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	22	17,473	560	18	45	451	10,610	5,789	0
New Mexico	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
New York	13	3,518	35	0	16	2,282	370	815	0
North Carolina	4	485	0	12	15	56	0	402	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	11	5,765	127	8	35	4,091	0	918	586
Oklahoma	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	15	10,285	529	13	52	1,355	43	8,243	50
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2	6,064	10	1	0	1,110	4,943	0	0
Texas	5	1,220	0	0	53	184	0	983	0
Utah	2	1,569	0	0	0	1,569	0	0	0
Vermont	1	150	0	0	0	0	0	150	0
Virginia	4	3,795	282	0	84	3,010	0	419	0
Washington	3	13	0	0	1	9	0	3	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	2	1,366	59	25	2	130	0	1,150	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1	18	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Agencies	23	18,918	208	49	571	8,985	4,790	1,844	2,471



Table 4.--Animals to which pain relieving drugs were administered to avoid pain or distress, fiscal year 1984

State	Number of reporting facilities	Number of animals							
		Total	Dogs	Cats	Primates	Guinea pigs	Hamsters	Rabbits	Wild animals
U.S. Total	792	665,543	139,947	41,927	20,561	123,475	128,515	173,263	37,855
Alabama	10	8,971	3,191	554	124	277	2,808	1,725	292
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	7	3,237	668	370	83	408	725	922	61
Arkansas	2	1,092	364	67	2	350	35	274	0
California	61	74,169	6,922	3,321	905	4,679	31,316	21,745	5,281
Colorado	13	10,799	5,570	1,453	28	978	486	1,656	628
Connecticut	10	7,448	1,447	311	158	3,334	1,132	1,010	56
Delaware	4	6,718	79	0	30	5,994	30	535	50
Florida	15	8,380	2,756	1,105	218	80	370	3,680	171
Georgia	9	40,951	2,345	1,228	128	1,604	18,115	16,888	643
Hawaii	2	240	0	2	55	0	0	183	0
Idaho	2	302	31	0	0	34	0	88	149
Illinois	35	27,048	7,565	1,071	824	5,641	2,623	5,743	3,581
Indiana	10	15,404	5,939	3,045	93	4,057	1,195	845	230
Iowa	7	9,958	3,371	752	133	2,054	730	2,719	199
Kansas	12	4,652	662	169	18	360	2,350	1,043	50
Kentucky	4	2,964	996	606	3	497	295	227	340
Louisiana	5	5,009	1,611	435	552	119	646	718	928
Maine	6	602	0	3	0	34	354	211	0
Maryland	12	13,635	2,138	294	469	1,702	1,986	6,788	258
Massachusetts	43	28,727	4,378	1,033	735	3,850	7,053	10,439	1,239
Michigan	25	22,224	6,425	1,769	487	9,312	704	3,348	179
Minnesota	10	17,009	5,348	1,163	55	6,052	888	2,070	1,433
Mississippi	2	1,392	114	10	64	300	183	716	5
Missouri	17	15,792	7,040	631	180	375	1,735	4,627	1,204
Montana	2	102	0	19	0	0	0	0	83
Nebraska	3	2,982	420	122	28	270	1,582	423	137
Nevada	1	240	180	0	0	0	0	60	0
New Hampshire	2	471	115	336	0	0	0	4	16
New Jersey	35	38,387	5,066	1,027	732	23,209	3,559	3,723	1,071
New Mexico	5	1,133	532	197	52	141	62	84	65
New York	68	37,668	6,509	3,710	797	10,255	5,567	8,278	2,552
North Carolina	10	11,927	4,639	1,212	220	533	175	3,350	1,798
North Dakota	1	393	130	33	0	6	0	210	14
Ohio	45	23,733	7,529	1,729	269	4,130	1,500	7,948	628
Oklahoma	9	2,704	1,065	297	89	158	43	766	286
Oregon	8	4,304	334	276	825	1,389	567	881	32
Pennsylvania	51	31,894	5,752	2,646	1,058	9,287	3,739	7,833	1,579
Rhode Island	5	1,219	187	552	8	108	40	324	0
South Carolina	4	2,255	1,027	329	1	149	398	138	213
South Dakota	2	1,183	56	3	0	0	1,111	13	0
Tennessee	6	7,693	3,155	318	64	912	1,271	1,795	178
Texas	38	36,072	8,939	1,968	2,189	2,514	6,096	13,187	1,179
Utah	6	3,923	1,123	459	0	0	12	2,184	145
Vermont	3	3,754	59	60	0	300	605	2,439	291
Virginia	11	11,092	2,514	1,052	1,042	1,206	1,561	2,748	969
Washington	10	10,416	2,471	344	840	321	4,297	2,115	28
West Virginia	3	799	215	22	0	360	0	178	24
Wisconsin	12	7,055	1,731	679	508	793	389	2,607	348
Wyoming	2	241	7	2	0	0	232	0	0
Puerto Rico	4	2,460	386	12	2,002	20	20	0	20
District of Columbia	5	1,021	502	123	0	8	0	175	213
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Agencies	118	93,699	16,344	5,008	4,493	15,315	19,930	23,600	9,009

Table 5.--Number of inspections, fiscal year 1984

State	Complaints	Prelicensing	Compliance	Searches	Apparent violations investigated
U.S. Total	719	1,070	14,158	584	616
Alabama	1	0	104	1	0
Alaska	1	0	13	0	0
Arizona	7	4	185	0	6
Arkansas	0	21	126	6	18
California	26	41	1,040	5	29
Colorado	18	9	245	36	2
Connecticut	4	3	92	15	0
Delaware	1	0	17	1	0
Florida	23	42	400	4	11
Georgia	0	14	134	3	24
Hawaii	1	8	59	2	2
Idaho	1	1	45	1	1
Illinois	14	12	370	10	26
Indiana	66	12	230	0	0
Iowa	35	82	1,038	117	69
Kansas	57	128	1,516	39	25
Kentucky	22	11	43	1	3
Louisiana	0	14	118	4	6
Maine	2	2	71	16	0
Maryland	56	8	185	6	29
Massachusetts	13	9	251	8	35
Michigan	9	19	409	11	18
Minnesota	6	20	521	1	42
Mississippi	5	2	35	0	1
Missouri	52	185	1,276	0	58
Montana	4	2	54	18	1
Nebraska	11	49	552	122	14
Nevada	6	4	80	8	3
New Hampshire	2	5	70	1	0
New Jersey	22	4	271	0	27
New Mexico	3	0	54	14	3
New York	17	6	442	1	36
North Carolina	18	31	131	2	19
North Dakota	2	6	68	5	0
Ohio	15	48	445	42	25
Oklahoma	16	57	475	0	5
Oregon	44	31	278	12	11
Pennsylvania	28	20	651	0	16
Rhode Island	2	0	65	8	0
South Carolina	0	7	75	7	1
South Dakota	8	19	154	14	2
Tennessee	8	8	96	22	3
Texas	22	63	669	0	17
Utah	0	3	51	0	0
Vermont	1	0	50	9	0
Virginia	8	3	103	0	8
Washington	7	5	159	4	5
West Virginia	6	5	50	4	5
Wisconsin	35	35	450	0	9
Wyoming	11	0	20	4	0
Puerto Rico	3	12	122	0	1
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0



Table 6.--Number of cases closed, fiscal year 1984)

State	Total closed	By Prosecution	Cases closed without prejudice*	Warning issued	Information Letters
U.S. Total	145	45	25	61	14
Alabama	1	1	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	2	2	0	0	0
California	12	2	1	8	1
Colorado	1	0	1	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	1	0	0	0
Georgia	7	0	2	1	4
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	9	0	1	8	0
Indiana	1	1	0	0	0
Iowa	6	3	0	3	0
Kansas	7	5	1	1	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	0	0	1	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	1	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts	11	3	2	6	0
Michigan	5	1	1	2	1
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	9	6	2	1	0
Montana	2	1	0	1	0
Nebraska	1	0	0	1	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	9	2	3	4	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
New York	15	2	3	8	2
North Carolina	12	9	1	2	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	3	2	1	0	0
Oklahoma	6	1	0	3	2
Oregon	1	0	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	8	2	1	5	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1	0	0	1	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	3	1	0	2	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	2	0	0	0	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	1
Wisconsin	5	0	3	2	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	3	1	2	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0

\*Includes cases for which further action is not warranted.



